The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, October 24, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

A LECTURE
On the Crisis of the Nation,

DELIVERED BY

JOHN G. MILES, ESQ.,

Before the Citizens of Huntingdon,

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1862.

[CONTINUED.]

THE EVIDENCE OF THE CONSPIRACY.

Mr. Calhoun was the leading spirit in it, and the master-mind employed in the invention of means through which regular approaches to the desired end were to be made. He was a South Carolinian, who had been educated in all the feelings and opinions which characterized the people of that restless little State. In revolutionary times they manifested a strong bias in favor of aristocratic institutions and principles. (Even since the organization of the Confederate Government, Mr. Yancey, as its commissioner, in his overtures to the authorities in England, tendered an *alliance with the* British Government.) Four years after the Declaration of Independence, to wit, on the 5th June, 1780, two hundred and ten of the principal inhabitants of the city of Charleston, presented a petition to the British authorities headed and containing amongst other things the following:

"To their Excellencies, Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, General of his Majesty's forces, and Mariot Arbuthnot, Esq., Vice Admiral of the Blue, his Majesty's Commissioners to restore peace and good government in the several colonies in rebellion in North America!

"The humble address of divers inhabitants of Charleston:—The inhabitants of Charleston, by the articles of capitulation, are declared prisoners of war on parole; but we, the underwritten, having every inducement to return to our allegiance, and ardently hoping speedily to be re-admitted to the character and condition of *British subjects*, take this opportunity of tendering to your excellencies our warmest congratulations on the restoration of this *capital* and *province* to their political connection with the crown and government of Great Britain; an event which will add lustre to your Excellency's characters, and we trust entitle you to the most distinguished mark of the royal favor. Although the right of taxing America in Parliament excited considerable ferment in the minds of the people of this province, yet it may, with a religious adherence to truth, be affirmed that they did not entertain the most distant thought of dissolving the union that so happily subsisted between them and their parent country; and when, in the progress of that fatal controversy, the doctrine of independency (*which originated in the more Northern colonies*) made its appearance among us, our *nature revolted* at the idea, and we look back with the most painful regret on those convulsions that gave existence to a power of subverting a constitution *for which we always had and ever shall retain the most profound veneration*, and substituting in its stead a *rank democracy*, which, however carefully digested in theory, on being reduced into practice, has exhibited a system of tyranic dominion only to be found among the *uncivilized part of mankind*, or in the history of the dark and barbarous ages of antiquity," &c.

This petition entire is found embodied in a speech of Andrew Johnston, a Democratic Senator from Tennessee, delivered in the Senate of the United States on the 5th and 6th days of February, 1861. It shows that South Carolina did not originally give her heart to the establishment and support of this democratic government, because she entertained a "*most profound veneration*" for the *monarchical* and *aristocratic* institutions of the British nation. John C. Calhoun, her leader in after times, was educated in the feelings and doctrines confessed in that reverent petition so full of loyalty to the British crown, and of condemnation of the doctrines of the Revolution, and of "*rank democracy.*" He showed the effect of his training in a conversation he had with Commodore Charles Stewart, in December, 1812, as disclosed in a letter from the latter to George W. Childs of Philadelphia, dated the 4th May, 1861, to be found at length in the 1st Volume of Putnam's Rebellion Record, page 186. Amongst other things stated in that letter, Commodore Stewart related a conversation had at the early date above stated, with Mr. Calhoun in relation to the character of Southern society and Southern institutions, in which Mr. Calhoun said to him, "That we are essentially aristocratic I cannot deny, but we can and do yield much to democracy. This is our *sectional* policy. We are from necessity thrown upon and solemnly wedded to that party, *however it may occasionally* CLASH *with our feelings* for the conservation of our interests. It is through our *affiliation with that party in the Middle and Western States that we hold* POWER; *but when we cease thus to control this nation thro' a disjointed democracy, or any material obstacle in that party which shall tend to throw us out of that rule and control*, WE SHALL THEN RESORT TO THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION. The compromises of the constitution under the circumstances, were sufficient for our fathers; but under the altered condition of our country from that period, leave the South no resource but dissolution; for no amendments to the Constitution could be reached through a convention of the people under their three-fourths' rule." Here Mr. Calhoun declares two things of the South (indeed *three*) which afford a key to the long series of subsequent acts done by himself and the disciples of his school in reference to the relations between the North and the South: 1st, That the Southern people were *aristocratic* in their feelings and habits. 2d, That they would consent to remain in the Union so long as they could *rule* the nation through "AFFILIATION" with the democracy of the North. 3d, That as soon as they ceased to be able to do that, they would dissolve it and break up the government. The *end* is proposed, the *contingency*, upon the happening of which it was to be accomplished, and, the *circumstances* under which the deed was to be done, to wit: *failure* through a "disjointed" democracy, to rule the nation. The *means* were to be chosen of course, as events occurred in the history of the nation. The *general* plan was agreed upon in the prosecution of which a burning, rancorous hatred of the government and of the Northern people, was to be created in the South. That hatred was to be cultivated in such a way as to preserve the *affiliation* with the democracy of the North and serve the double purpose of holding the "*power*" of the government and at the same time creating excitement against it, to the end that when the power could be held no longer, the excitement, by previous manipulation, should be such as to cause the Rubicon to be passed cotemporaniously with the loss of the power.

Although Mr. Calhoun was not living when the *final* plunge was made, yet it was made upon the happening of the exact event and under the precise circumstances indicated in his declaration to Com. Stewart. That declaration was too *prophetic* in its character, of the precise circumstances under which the rebellion now in progress was inaugurated, to justify the conclusion, that the time and the manner of its appearance, *accidentally* correspond with the event foreshadowed by the Apostle and Prophet of the Secession school. This view is greatly strengthened by the fact, that the *first* attempt was made under parallel circumstances. It will be remembered that during the latter part of the administration of James Monroe there existed a kind of political millennium in which party strife ceased. Oh! that such a reign were permitted to return! In the election of his successor, John Quincy Adams, by Congress, old party lines were broken up, and, during his four year's term of office it was very difficult to tell where the democracy of the North would finally land. It had been at sea for a time without chart or compass. Indeed, it had lost its identity in the divisions which took place between the four candidates, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Clay, Mr. Adams and General Jackson. In consequence of the liberal recommendation of the latter named, to Mr. Monroe, *that his Cabinet should be formed by* the selection of an equal number from the best men of the two parties into which the people were then divided, to wit: the Democratic and Federal, many of the Federalists united with the party that rallied upon that distinguished General, whilst the Democracy divided between him and the three other candidates before named. No party had strength enough to elect its candidate, by the votes of the people. Congress elected, and elected a *Northern* man. This, of course, was not according to the programme of Mr. Calhoun. This was not keeping the power in the hands of the *South* through "affiliation" with the Northern democracy. It had become "*disjointed.*" What then? Measures are immediately put in operation to accomplish a dissolution of the Union, as stated by Mr. Calhoun, would be done under such circumstances. In the election of Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun and his confederates saw, as they supposed, the "sceptre departing from Judah," and their house must be put in order. Then comes the question, What *means* shall be employed? They were agreed as to the *general* means. Excitement, Storm, *Tempest*, must be gotten up at the South!! But the *manner* of getting it up, and the *details* leading to it, were to be settled. There was no slavery excitement existing. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 had settled all questions affecting the institution of slavery, and there was a perfect calm on that subject.—In laying the train by which the magazine was to be fired, no opportunity was omitted of strewing combustible matter all along its path, as circumstances might enable the conspirators to do, unsuspected by a confiding people. Mr. Calhoun led the way, laying hold of every event and every occurrence in the legislation of the country, out of which his sophistical mind could eke anything with which to fire the Southern heart; and he was followed closely in the same track by his disciples, the Rhetts, the McDuffies and others, known by the name of "*fire-eaters.*" They planted themselves upon two popular democratic doctrines, as they affected to consider them, to wit: 1st, The States Rights doctrines of 1798 and 1799 as promulgated (according to their interpretation) in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of those years; and 2d, The doctrine or principle of *equality* amongst the States.

Upon the first, they engrafted their doctrine of Secession, claiming all power and sovereignty for the States, and giving a mere nominal sovereignty to the National Government. The latter doctrine, *equality* amongst the States, was the great *firing* theme resorted to upon all occasions. From that stand point, almost any measure of governmental policy could be tortured into an instrument of injury to the South, and the Southern masses were kept, and intended to be kept, by these alarmists in a constant state of excitement in regard to their supposed "*sectional*" interests. The most persistent efforts were made to bring the government of the Union into discredit with the Southern people, by ascribing to it inequality of action in its bearing upon the respective interests of the north and the South. From its formation down to the year 1828 the adjustment of tariffs of duties upon imported goods had never assumed a political or party aspect and the principle of discrimination for the protection of domestic industry had been fully recognized by the government in all its departments. South Carolina and John C. Calhoun himself, down to 1816, were in favor of the protective policy. New England then was opposed to it. The Southern States afterward, under the lead of Mr. Calhoun, changed their ground in reference to this policy and assumed an attitude of bitter hostility to it, making opposition to it the rallying cry for excitement in the South, in pursuance of his plan for bringing about a dissolution of the Union.—They alleged that it taxed the South for the benefit of the North and bore *unequally* upon the two sections of the Union. In the discussion of the tariff bill of 1828 in the House of Representatives during the administration of Mr. Adams *it must be remembered*, Mr. McDuffie gave an inkling of the designs of Southern politicians in reference to the Union in saying, "Sir, if the Union of these States shall ever be severed, and their liberties subverted, the historian who records these disasters will have to ascribe them to measures of this description. I do sincerely believe that neither *this government nor any free government, can exist for a quarter of a century, under such a system of legislation.*"

Of course the interpretation of this language is, that a protective tariff was *unconstitutional* because of its alleged violation of one of the great principles before mentioned—*equality* amongst the states. The very policy that Mr. McDuffie's own State (South Carolina) had advocated and assisted in forcing on New England, had then become *unconstitutional.* The threat of a dissolution of the Union was for thoughts to dwell upon at home. The condemnation of the principle of the Legislation discussed, was to produce excitement at home. The bill was passed, however, notwithstanding Mr. McDuffie's denunciation of it. Under the operation of the tariffs of 1816, 1820, 1824 and 1828, and the influence of the system of free labor, adopted in the North, the free States advanced rapidly in population, wealth, and in all the arts of civilization, whilst the Southern States, under their system of slave labor, stood still, or retrograded. And how could it be otherwise under these opposite systems? The Southern people cannot make mechanics, except of the simplest kind, ship builders or sailors, out of their slaves, and they will not labor themselves.—Therefore they cannot engage in manufacturing, ship building, or in the carrying trade. This all must fall into the hands of Northern men, and one kind of business begets another.—There must, then, from the very laws of trade, be great inequalities of condition between the free and slave States. The South being so wedded to their system of slavery and their aristocratic pride, admitted by Mr Calhoun, not allowing them (the whites) to labor with their own hands, they must of necessity fall behind the Northern men in all the industrial pursuits which cause a healthy growth of a people. Diversity of employment and pursuit is necessary to a sound condition of entire communities. If all are agriculturists, who, beyond those immediately engaged in tilling the ground, are to be their consumers?—If all are manufacturers, who shall feed them? If all are merchants, where shall their stocks of merchandise come from? Under a system of free labor every variety of pursuit is open for the honorable, life-giving strife of inventive man. Not so under the opposite system of slave labor. There, all must follow that business alone with which slaves can be entrusted and for the management of which they can be fitted. Hence, the pursuits of slave owners are likely to run into one general channel.

From this tendency the pursuits of slave owners of the South are mainly agricultural—engaged in the culture of cotton and breadstuffs. Under such a system they have no market at *home.* In seeking a market for their productions they must go abroad. Those productions and what they receive abroad in exchange for them, must be burdened by the cost of transportation both ways, for which they are in no way compensated; for as before stated, the *business* of transportation must be conducted by other hands. In almost an endless variety of forms the owners of slave labor must be the sufferers, and must, from necessity, be in a state of dependence upon the results of free labor abroad.—The present rebellion has illustrated this in the fact that the very buttons with which the uniforms of its officers are ornamented, and the badges they wear have to be procured from abroad. How *unequal* then are the results of free and slave labor?—Whilst the one system advances the other retards, in all the business of life. This is proved by all the statistics of the Free and Slave States.—Take those of New York and Virginia as examples. In 1790 New York contained 340,120 inhabitants. At the same time the population of Virginia was 748,308, being more than *twice* the number of the population of New York. In 1850 New York had a population of 3,097,394. At the same time the population of Virginia was only 1,421,661, less than *half* the number of that of New York. In 1791 the exports of New York amounted to $2,505,465; the exports of Virginia to $3,130,865. In 1852, the exports of New York amounted to $87,484,456; those of Virginia during the same year amounted to only $2,724,657. In 1790 the imports of New York and Virginia were about equal. In 1853 the imports of New York amounted to the sum of $178,270,999, while those of Virginia amounted to the sum of only $399,004. In 1850 the products of manufactures, mining, and the mechanic arts in New York, amounted to $237,597,249; those of Virginia amounted to only $29,705,387. It is impossible to close the eyes against such results as these. Virginia has a more congenial climate than New York for all the employments of labor—she has better land and vastly more mineral wealth in the bowels of her "*sacred soil*:"—a harbor that is little behind that of New York; and yet see how the one has outstripped the other in all the arts of civilized life! And this is only a sample of the comparison that might be instituted between the statistics of any free and slave state, showing the same kind of results. These differences in the progress of the North and South, commencing with the state of things existing under their colonial condition, and tracing it down to any given point of time after the abolition of slavery in the Northern States—could not and did not fail to be observed by Mr. Calhoun and his coadjutors, but being determined to preserve the institution of slavery, they were unwilling to let the masses in the South know the true causes of the differences in the career of the free and slave States, and being determined to be separated from a connection under which the evil working of the slave system was, by comparison, becoming more and more apparent every day, they made the very inequality traceable to that system, the ground for their application of the principle of "*equality*" amongst the States. They charged this inequality to the action of the National Government and the tariff laws passed by Congress and sanctioned by it. They sounded the alarm upon this theme—showed that in our *colonial* condition, statistics placed the South ahead of the North in all the trade and commerce of the colonies—and then they exhibited the *reverse* condition under the National Government, careful however, not to state the fact that slavery had existed in all the colonies at the time to which reference was made. The vice in their own system being charged upon the Government, and the Southern mind worked up to the point of resistance, then they invoked the State rights doctrines of 1798 as the *remedy.* This was disclosed and assumed first in the great debate between Daniel Webster and Senator Hayne, of South Carolina, Mr. Calhoun then being Vice President and having no right to speak on the floor of the Senate, Mr. Hayne, a very talented man, was put forward as the champion understood, (as asserted by Mr. Benton,) to be speaking the opinions and doctrines of the former. That debate took place in 1829, the next year after the passage of the tariff bill of 1828, and in it the doctrine of nullification was first *publicly* announced. In the course of that debate, Mr. Hayne said: "The gentleman has called upon us to carry out our scheme practically. Now, sir, if I am correct in my view of this matter, then it follows, of course, that the right of a State being established, the Federal Government is bound to acquiesce in a solemn decision of a State, acting in its sovereign capacity at least so far as to make an appeal to the people for an amendment to the Constitution. This solemn decision of a State, made either through its Legislature, or a Convention, as may be supposed to be the proper organ of its sovereign will, a point I do not propose now to discuss, binds the Federal Government under the highest constitutional obligation not to resort to any means of *coercion* against the citizens of the dissenting State." It will be seen here, that paramount sovereignty is claimed for a State, and that in a conflict of power and jurisdiction, the National Government must yield. That is the very creed of the rebels in the present rebellion. Mr. Webster conclusively disproved this doctrine, so destructive, if true, of the nationality of the Government of the Union. He argued that the doctrine had no foundation either in the Constitution or in the Virginia resolutions—that the Constitution makes the Federal Government act upon *citizens* within the States, and not upon the *States* themselves—that within their constitutional limits the laws of Congress were supreme, and that it was treasonable to resist them with force: Furthermore, that the question of their constitutionality was to be decided by the Supreme Court.

I have shown the wicked *design conceived*; the cunning means adopted to cover it up in the disguises of popular political Democratic doctrines; the means used to operate upon the popular heart at the South,—to prepare for the plunge to be made whenever circumstances were propitious. I have also shown the *motive* governing the purpose, that is to say, a conviction on the part of the conspirators that without the abolition of slavery, they could not compete with the enterprise of the North under its system of free labor—their determination not to give up slavery because the system was so congenial to their aristocratic instincts and tastes, and their consequent purpose to be under a government based upon slavery, unmixed with any element of freedom to contrast with the results of the system of slavery. We are now prepared to witness an open demonstration of their treasonable purpose. I have stated that the contingency, (the *disjointing* of the Democratic party in the election of Mr. Adams,) had happened when the treason was to be consummated. The measures were in progress during the term of his Presidency—the Hayne and Webster debate enunciated the principle (a Democratic principle) upon which the act was to be justified, and then in 1832 we have the act itself—the act of a sovereign State in Convention assembled, adopting an ordinance declaring her purpose to resist the enforcement of the revenue laws of the United States of the 29th May, 1828, and the 14th July, 1832. It declared "that the people of South Carolina will maintain the said Ordinance at every hazard; and that they will consider the passage of any act of Congress for closing the ports of the said State, or otherwise obstructing the free ingress or egress of vessels to and from the said ports, or any other act of the Federal Government to *coerce* the State, shut up her ports, destroy or harass her commerce, or to enforce the said acts otherwise than through the civil tribunals of the country, *as inconsistent with the longer continuance of South Carolina in the Union; and that the people of the said State will thenceforth hold themselves absolved from all further obligation to maintain or preserve their political connexion with the people of the other States, and will* FORTHWITH *proceed to organize a separate Government, and do all other acts and things which sovereign and independent States may of right do.*" In this ordinance is incorporated the same pervading idea which characterizes the present or *second* rebellion. *No* "*coercion*" of the people of a sovereign State. It was called *nullification* to be consummated by *secession* if interfered with by the Federal Government. It was secession *initiate.* This ordinance was based upon Mr. Hayne's doctrine of State rights, drawn from the Democratic resolutions of 1798, and which in effect denies the sovereignty and destroys the nationality of the U. S. Government. It is the same doctrine that caused Virginia to take such high ground in regard to the sacredness of her soil in the commencement of the rebellion now in progress.

General Jackson, then President of the United States, crushed in the bud the first rebellion founded upon this doctrine, by his prompt and decisive action, as the second might have been crushed in the beginning by James Buchanan. But he, unfortunately, by the non-*coercion* part of his annual message, gave encouragement to the rebels to go on with their secession proceedings. In President Jackson's proclamation to the people of South Carolina, dated the 11th December, 1832, (amongst other things) he said: "Did we pledge ourselves to the support of an airy nothing—a bubble that must be blown away by the first breath of disaffection? Was this self-destroying visionary theory the work of the profound statesmen, the exalted petriots, to whom the task of constitutional reform was intrusted? Did the name of Washington sanction, did the States deliberately ratify such an anomaly in the history of fundamental legislation?"

The attitude which South Carolina had thus assumed, led to Congressional legislation, to wit: to the passage of the "*Force Bill*" to enable the President to exert all the power of the Government necessary to compel obedience to the laws, and a compromise tariff bill was passed with a view to satisfy the South, by which the protective principle was gradually abandoned, until the duties were brought down to a horizontal one of twenty per cent. Mr. Clay introduced and carried this bill through as a peace offering. These measures and Gen. Jackson's energetic and determined course in reference to the nullification proceedings of South Carolina, put a stop to their further prosecution at that time. The roar of the old lion in the way, drove back the conspirators for the time being; but the treasonable purpose was never abandoned. They only changed their tactics—transferred in an insiduous way, as circumstances from time to time enabled them to do, the furor which they had gotten up against the tariff, to the slavery question. Mr. Calhoun had got back into the Senate and took part in the discussions which sprung up on the force and compromise tariff bills. In those discussions he introduced three resolutions, entitled "Resolutions on the powers of the Government." Mr. Benton, in giving a history of the transaction, said: "It was in the discussion of the resolutions and the kindred subjects of the 'force bill,' and the 'revenue collection bill,' that Mr. Calhoun first publicly revealed the source from which he obtained the seminal idea of nullification as a remedy in a government. The Virginia resolutions of 98 and 99 were the assumed source of the power itself as applicable to our Federal and State Governments." 1 Benton's 30 years in the Senate, 335. In the discussions on those same bills, Mr. Benton said (1 Benton, 340, 341) "he revealed a *glimpse* of his purpose to inaugurate a slavery agitation, *there being none in existence at that time.* It was revealed in these ambiguous words of his speech 'the contest (between the North and the South) will, in fact, be a contest between power and liberty.

"Such he considers the present; a contest in which the weaker section with its *peculiar labor*, productions and situation, has at stake all that is dear to freemen." "Here, (says Mr. Benton, a Southern man and a Democrat,) is a distinct declaration that there was then a contest between the two sections of the Union, and that that contest was between power and liberty, in which the freedom and the slave property of the South were at stake." (1 Benton, 341.)

In this same speech Mr. Calhoun discloses the true ground of the feigned dissatisfaction of the South with their government, and with the northern people—and the real ground on which they based their purpose of breaking up the government as soon as they had reaped all the benefits from it which an unsuspicious and forbearing people would sanction. It discloses in an ambiguous form the same purpose to rule or ruin which was indicated to Commodore Stewart in 1812.—He said: "Every Southern man true to the interests of his section, and faithful to the duties which Providence has allotted him, will be forever excluded from the honor and emoluments of this government which will be reserved for those only who have qualified themselves, by political prostitution, for admission into the Magdalen Asylum." Mr. Benton in commenting upon this language said "this was bitter, and while revealing his own feelings at the prospect of his own failure for the presidency (which from the brightness of the noon-day sun was dimming down to the obscurity of dark night), was at the same time, unjust, and contradicted by all history, previous and subsequent, of our national elections; and by his own history in connection with them. The North had supported Southern men for President, a long succession of them—and even twice concurred in dropping a Northern President at the end of a single term, and taking a Southern in his place. He himself had had signal proofs of good will from the North in his two elections to the Vice-Presidency." * * Mr. Benton further commenting said "*It was evident then, that the protective tariff was not the sole, or the main cause of the South Carolina discontent;* THAT NULLIFICATION AND SECESSION *were to* CONTINUE, *though their ostensible cause ceased; that resistance was to continue on a* NEW GROUND *upon the same principle, while a new and impassible point was attained.* This was declared by Mr. Calhoun in his place, on the day of the passage of the "*Compromise*" bill, and on hearing that the "force bill" had finally passed the House of Representatives."—1. Benton, 341. In a speech delivered on that day he said, speaking of the "*force bill,*" "If the measure be acquiesced in, it will be the termination of that long controversy which began in the convention, and which has been continued under various fortunes until the present day. *But it ought not—it will not—it cannot be acquiesced in, unless the South is dead to the sense of her liberty, and blind to those dangers which surround and menace them; she never will cease resistance until the act is erased from the Statute Book.*"

What dangers MENACED the South when that speech was made? The "compromise" bill for a gradual reduction of the tariff duties, and for striking down Northern interests, because of the "*menacing*" attitude of the South, had just been passed. No agitation on the subject of slavery had been inaugurated except what Mr. Calhoun himself was endeavoring to initiate. Then I ask again what dangers menaced the south? None on earth but those which must naturally and logically flow from their own system of *slave* labor (under which it was *degrading* to work) in contrast with the results of the opposite system of free labor where men rise to posts of honor, dignity and wealth, by the workmanship of their own hands. Under the one system the men who labor, are regarded as the very lowest stratum—the "mudsills," of society, whilst under the other, the laboring man, according to the manner in which he conducts himself, is elevated to the highest positions of respectability and honor, both socially and politically. Mr. Calhoun was too good a *thinker* not to see these differences of results, but the *aristocracy* (always connected with any system of slavery) of which he seemed to be proud in 1812, had too potent charms for him and those with whom he acted, to allow them to cherish any other form for the organisation of society than that which was based upon slavery. But he saw that the political power of the South, which had ruled the government, throughout almost the entire term of its existence, must, in the natural course of things, be relaxed: that the North under its system of free labor was advancing, in population, wealth and material progress in all the arts of civilized life, while the South under its system, was either at a stand or receding. The idea of yielding the hold upon the political power of the government which Southern politicians had been accustomed to enjoy, was too distasteful to him and his school of politicians to be submitted to; but they could see no hope of retaining their accustomed predominating influence whilst the North was so rapidly advancing under one system and they making no progress under the other. They saw that to keep pace with it slavery must be abandoned, and their aristocracy fall with it, and rather than submit to such an alternative their ambition led them to desire the blessings of a Government based entirely upon slavery, where there would be no conflicting elements of progress or its opposite for political economists to speculate upon. A great Southern Confederacy was the cherished object of their hopes.—To accomplish this, the area of slavery must be extended upon any ground upon which the ingenuity or sophistry of its advocates could place its claims. The Southern mind had to be schooled and educated in the theories of the conspirators, as to the nature of the relations existing between the State and National Governments.—The secession doctrines were to be found deeply imbedded amongst the leading principles of the Democratic party. Indeed, nullification and secession were to be inculcated as the very warp and woof of Democracy.—The principle was to be established that, under the Constitution, the national Government had no cohesive power, no inherent energy, no power to preserve itself against State action; that all sovereignty was in the States, and the mere form of it in the general Government. Having these supposed truths fixed and fastened upon the public mind, all the arts of sophistry were to be put in requisition as opportunities might occur in the progress of events, to inflame and poison that mind against the Government and against Northern men.

[To be continued.]

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THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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Thanksgiving Day in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 21.—The Governor has issued the following proclamation:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It is a good thing to render thanks unto God for all his mercy and loving kindness; therefore,

I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend that Thursday, the 27th day of November next, be set apart by the people of this Commonwealth as a day of solemn Prayer and Thanksgiving to the Almighty—giving Him humble thanks that he has been graciously pleased to protect our free institutions and Government, and to keep us from sickness and pestilence—and to cause the earth to bring forth her increase, so that our garners are choked with the harvest—and to look so favorably on the toil of His children, that industry has thriven among us, and labor has its reward; and also that He has delivered us from the hands of our enemies, and filled our officers and men in the field with a loyal and intrepid spirit, and given them victory—and that he has poured out upon us (albeit unworthy) other great and manifold blessings.

Beseeching Him to help and govern us in his steadfast fear and love, and to put into our minds good desires, so that by his continual help we may have a right judgment in all things; and especially, praying him to give to Christian Churches grace to hate the thing which is evil, and to utter the teachings of truth and righteousness, declaring openly the whole counsel of God; and most heartily entreating Him to bestow upon our civil rulers wisdom, and earnestness, and counsel, and upon our military leaders zeal and vigor in action, that the fires of rebellion may be quenched—that we, being armed with His defence, may be preserved from all perils, and that hereafter our people, living in peace and quietness, may, from generation to generation, reap the abundant fruits of His mercy, and with joy and thankfulness praise and magnify His holy name.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth, the eighty-seventh.

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

By the Governor.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

COOL.—An Eastern paper has this incident of the retreat of the 10th Maine, in General Banks' column:

Mr. Small tells a good story, which shows that, although the men were retreating, they were not very much scared or thrown off their guard.—One of the lieutenants in the 10th, (Lieutenant Binney, we believe,) noticed a piece of soap lying on the roadside in the midst of the retreat, and remarked to a man near him that he would probably be pretty dirty before he should get through, and should need it. Stooping to pick it up a shell burst in his face and eyes, almost burying him in mud and dirt. His companions looked aghast, supposing that nothing but a mangled corpse would be dug out. What was their surprise, however, on the smoke clearing away, to see the lieutenant peer out through the dirt, and holding up his soap, coolly exclaim, "Well, boys, darned if I *shan't* need this soap!"

☞ An old sailor passing through a graveyard saw on one of the tombstones, "I still live." It was too much for Jack, shifting his quid, he ejaculated, "Well, I've heard say that there are cases in which a man may live, but if I was dead, I'd own it."

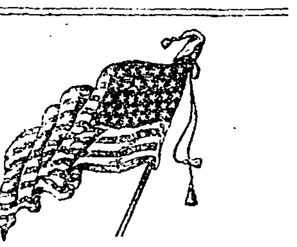
☞ It is better to consider our own feelings before we censure those of others.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 28, 1862.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

We have the gratifying news that the whole army on the Potomac is again in motion. McClellan has complete control of all the forces. The indications in all directions are, that the President has determined to coax the Rebels no longer—that he will make them feel the full power of the Government. The President will be sustained by the loyal people North and South.

The Wounded.

It appears from the last *Monitor* that the expose we made of the contemptible clique that controls the columns of that paper, and pays Owen for slandering better men than he or any one of them dare claim to be, took them by surprise, and instead of coming boldly up and meeting our allegations like men, they attempt to flank us with more desperate and malicious falsehoods than any they had previously uttered. We could expect nothing else from Owen, a man who has never been a friend, in the proper sense of the word, of any human being in this community, and it has been doubted whether he could have any warm friendship for himself at any other time than when he was distilling his venom to pour out upon the head of an individual who could not recognize in him the qualities that make a man a gentleman. Owen, a man *suspected*, (but so much *himself*, that thus far the evidence has been concealed,) of being the filthy correspondent of the Philadelphia *Police Gazette*, delighting in slandering citizens for no other purpose than to gratify his refined taste. Owen is the man for the place he occupies as the willing tool for *some* men, not much, if any better, than himself. Owen professed to be our friend as long as we opened our columns to his abuse of citizens of the county, but when we determined to deny him further privileges of this kind, we knew we might expect his enmity for ever after. We have not been much mistaken in the man. He is now in his proper company, in a position where he can gratify himself and those who have ever been our enemies *because they could not use us* to advance their political trickery and dishonest ambition. We have always prospered most when we had such scamps as Owen our *open* enemy, and now that he and his associates have thrown themselves open, we will know how and where *to meet them*.—They are free, so far as a public license from us will make them free, to slander us to their heart's content. For all useful purposes we would rather receive their abuse than their friendship. We can afford, as we have heretofore done, to live down the vile, miserable wretches who are never happy but when they are slandering their fellow citizens or plundering the Government. If the Democratic party of Huntingdon county can look up to such men as their leaders and teachers of what is Democracy, we have little hope they will ever bring about the reform they so much desire. We cannot *stoop* to associate with *such* Democracy.

* * *

It is a great satisfaction to know that the sober second thought of the people will condemn rash and dangerous men. We are extremely gratified that the notorious Vallandigham has been defeated for re-election to Congress by the loyal people of Ohio.—*Alcona, in the* Berks District in this State, although not defeated, run behind his ticket in Reading some eight hundred votes. The voters in the country were deceived into his support, or his defeat would have been certain. Biddle, a tool of Vallandigham, was defeated in Philadelphia.—Three or four of the Abolition members of Congress, who were a continual annoyance to the President during the last Session, have also been defeated for re-election.

* * *

We have a slight recollection of one of the editors of the *Monitor*, representing this county in an Abolition Convention where a *negro* presided as President. The truth is, there is not a man connected with the political department of the *Monitor* who can honestly claim to be a Democrat.—They are a party of themselves—the spewings of all parties—a combination of rascality to deceive and mislead an honest people.

* * *

Read Gen. Scott's letter in to-day's *Globe*.

Owen thinks very few of the Democrats took our advice at the late election. All who voted the Democratic ticket he counts as endorsing his character, Day-Book, Police Gazette, horse speculations, Vallandigham and Hughes Democracy, Free Treason Speech, sympathy for the rebels, and all other acts he and his masters have been guilty of. If the Democrats can swallow such a dose, and keep it upon their stomachs, we have no desire to be counted in. We would rather be right, in a minority of one, than to be in such company. But we have no fears the people will be wholly swallowed up by such Democracy as is preached by the rebel sympathizers that are now at the head of the Democratic organization of the State. The Government will be sustained, the war will go on, the rebellion will be crushed, and the loyal Democrats will help to do it.

* * *

The Drafted Men at Harrisburg.—We visited Camp Curtin on Saturday last, and found the camp again filling up with soldiers. There were three regiments of cavalry in camp, one to leave on Monday—and several infantry regiments. The drafted men were coming in by almost every train. We were told that there were in the neighborhood of twenty thousand men in the camp. Procuring substitutes is made a flourishing business by the sharpers hanging around the town.—Three hundred dollars is freely offered, but frequently 500 is paid for a substitute. The bad weather on Sunday and Sunday night run the prices up considerably, and the unfortunate were more free with their dollars.

* * *

"The rebel government has more men in arms than the North thinks it has. They fight well. Their cause is desperate. They do not ask for transportation and for comfortable table supplies. They are compelled to take the field with or without food. It was time we should go to work without gloves."

We take the above extract from a speech delivered by General Prentiss after his release from prison in Dixie, being taken captive at the battle of Shiloh. It proves that those with whom we are contending have American blood in their veins, and gives us to learn that we must use our greatest efforts in bringing them to know the right. We must not be led away by the pratings of party politicians, but meet the enemy with a united front and a fixed determination to conquer.

* * *

What Does it Mean!—We notice that the army vote, wherever *taken*, is at least three to one against the so-called Democratic candidates. Last fall the army vote stood, Democrats, 3,173; Opposition, 11,351. If as many straight-jacket Democrats volunteered to serve their country as did Republicans and Douglas Democrats, why is it the voting in the army don't show a closer vote? Is it possible the Vallandigham, Hughes & Co. Democracy have been staying at home to vote?

* * *

Owen says Company F was detailed to guard the allies, pig-sties, and out-houses of Chambersburg. Quite complimentary of the members of the company, who are all respectable citizens of the borough and county. Better keep your nose in-doors, Mr. Owen, or it might run against the fingers of some one of the members of Company F, who does not know that your tongue is no slander. Of course, we knowing the man, could expect nothing better from you.

* * *

If we ever did tell Owen we "never pretended to write more than a paragraph or so" for our paper, we will agree that it was the biggest lie we could *think* of hoaxing him with.—Don't back down, Owen, now that you have discovered that you have more on your hands than you bargained for. When we get tired attending to you, we will hand you over to our boys, who, though never aspiring to be school teachers, can "*wring*" a bell.

* * *

Owen evidently became alarmed at our last paper. He thinks all the lawyers in town (with the exception of the few who rally to his assistance when called on,) had a hand in our editorials. We feel highly complimented.

The State Ticket.

The official vote of all the counties has not yet been received, but sufficient has been received to give the Democratic ticket a majority of about 3,000 in the State, excluding the army vote. We will publish the official vote as soon as received.

CONGRESS.

The following is the official vote for Congress in this District. The army vote, if counted, may reduce McAllister's majority some two or three hundred:

	McAllister.	Blair.
Huntingdon,	1999	2361
Cambria,	2855	1418
Mifflin,	1376	1462
Blair,	2107	2315
	8337	7556
	7556	

McAllister's maj. 781

☞ A daily Democratic (!) organ, the *Constitutional Union*, published in Philadelphia, has died out since the election. It was the mouth piece of the traitor Hughes & Co., and could not expect to exist after the election—after the people discovered their mistake in following such a leader.

Important Military Changes.

Gen. Buell has been relieved from the command of the Union Army in Kentucky, and Gen. Rosecrans ordered to the position. Gen. Rosecrans has fought some of the most important battles of the war, and always came off victorious. To succeed, our best officers must be put at the lead,—those who fail when they should succeed, cannot complain when relieved of their command. Gen. Rosecrans was born in Delaware county, Ohio, in 1819, and received a military education at West Point.

The New York *Herald* says:

"We have received intelligence from a well informed source at Washington, which reduces to shape and consistency the vague and disjointed rumors which have been afloat in this city for some days past, in reference to a new arrangement of the heads of the three principal positions in the army. This new and impending arrangement, it thus appears, will embrace—

First—The transfer of General McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac to the office of General-in-Chief at Washington, now held by General Halleck.

Second—The transfer of General Halleck to his original command of the great department of the West.

Third—The promotion of General Hooker, commander of the First army corps, to the command of the Army of the Potomac."

These rumors from the *Herald* are to be read as rumors. There *may be* truth in them.

P. S.—The latest news from Washington, gives us the assurance that there is no truth in the above rumors.

* * *

Broke Down in the Effort.—Our *friend* David, sub-Assistant editor of the *Monitor*, undertook last week to answer us. He tried four times, and found that figures wouldn't lie, so he threw his manuscript into the stove, and with a sweet smile, or something else, exclaimed, Dad Lewis is a hard road to travel, and I give it up.

* * *

Wm. H. Wagoner, of Mapleton, who has seen some rough and active service, gave us a call on Monday evening. Previous to going into the volunteer service Mr. Wagoner had served five years in the regular army and was wounded three times. He next went into the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served fifteen months, receiving four more wounds, some very serious, that would have killed a common man. He returns from the field covered with honorable wounds, but none that disables him from appearing as a whole man. May he live many years to enjoy the satisfaction of having served his country well.

* * *

Lloyd's New Map of the United States, the Canadas and New Brunswick, from the latest surveys, showing every railroad and Station, finished to June, 1862, and the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, from the United States Superintendent's Official Reports of the Coast Survey by order of Congress, has been received at this office. It is a splendid map, and only 50 cents on paper, colored, or mounted on linen with rollers, varnished nicely for $2.50. See advertisement headed 600,000 Agents wanted.

* * *

Albert A. Knode, son of Daniel P. Knode of Porter township, member of Wallace's company, died of camp fever in camp near Harper's Ferry, on the 21st inst., aged 19 years. He passed through the battle of Antietam, fought bravely, but escaped without a wound. Albert Knode was a promising young man, beloved by all who knew him.

* * *

Soldiers Dead.—Alfred McAllister, member of Captain Thomas' company, 125th Regt., wounded in the ankle at the battle of Antietam, was brought home and died *on the 25th instant*.—His remains were interred on Monday afternoon.

George W. Isenberg, son of Henry S., of Juniata township, member of Capt. Wallace's company, 125th Regt., died of camp fever in camp on the 25th inst. His remains will be brought home by his father.

James C. McDivitt, of Porter township, member of same company and regiment, died of camp fever in camp on the 25th. His remains will be brought home by his friends.

The remains of Leonard Moebus, member of an Altoona company, 125th Regt., who died in camp, were brought here by his friends and interred on Sunday.

* * *

Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and variety stock of *Spectacles*, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as *Flint, Crystal* and *Scotch Pebble*, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Occulistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the *Spectacles*.

Ambrotypes and *Photographs* taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Also, Segars, Tobacco and Meerschaum Pipes constantly on hand.

* * *

☞ The Fall number of Madame Demorest's Mirror of Fashions has not been received at this office.

Our Army Correspondence.

From the 125th Regiment.

Maryland Heights,
23d October, 1862.

Dear Globe:—Seated in the din of camp and not much on hand to-night, we will give you a few of the current items, which, by the way, are almost as scarce as hen teeth. The principal excitement now-a-days among the boys, is the receiving of boxes—every body's friends are sending every body boxes of provender, and all are on end when they get notice of a package on the way from them.

We notice ye *ancient borough* (Huntingdon and surrounding country) is doing a heavy business in that line.—We would like to see the Ladies Aid Society of Huntingdon and Blair counties do something for our sick and wounded, as we understand they intend to do. The sick stand much in need of something more than that which the Government supplies.—Winter is at hand and they will need assistance soon.

We have had three deaths lately, viz: Samuel Henchy, of Company A, on the 21st; Leonard Mobus, of Co. K, and Albert A. Knode, Company C, on the 22—the former buried here, and the latter awaiting the arrival of his father, Mr. Daniel P. Knode, Hartslog valley, who will take his body home for interment.

The boys are preparing for winter quarters, and will commence erecting log cabins immediately, and from all appearances they intend to live comfortable, and no doubt they will if Uncle Sam furnishes them with plenty of rations—which he generally does.—The camp lies high and dry, and will be pretty cold, no doubt, but the quarters can be made warm and pleasant as timber is plenty.

The "*Globe*" comes to us regular, which is a welcome visitor, and generally perused by a goodly number.—Col. R. F. Haslett is with us on a short visit, and appears highly pleased with his trip. We had the pleasure of a shake of the hand of Lieut. Pat McAtier, formerly of Huntingdon. It is getting late. If any thing occurs worthy of note you shall hear from me soon again.

Yours truly,

Loyal.

From the 28th Regiment, P. V.

Harper's Ferry, Oct. 21, 1862.

Mr. Editor:—When General Banks lay at Bristow Station with his command, just after the second day's fight at Bull Run, an order came to destroy all the engines and cars. Gen. Pope sent the order in great haste, but losing the road, the messenger did not arrive till near noon the following day. Meanwhile Pope had fallen back, and it was at this time that Banks' corps was entirely cut off from the rest of the army. The enemy did not know Banks' force and position or great loss of life would have ensued ere he could have formed a junction. The cars, which formed a string for nearly two miles in length, with all the valuable army stores, were accordingly consumed. The rebels held Manassas Junction, with all the roads towards Alexandria. The reserve force which had been sent from Alexandria, but which did not arrive in time for the battle of Bull Run, was at Centreville. In this position Gen. Banks concluded to send out scouts, to find out where the enemy's forces lay. He called on the 28th Regt., P. V., for 13 men, from the several companies, to be intelligent and energetic, fully equipped and with three day's rations. They were secretly instructed, and off they started to try their fortunes within the lines of the rebels. All wondered where they were going and for what purpose, but none could tell until after their return. The objects of their travels were found afterwards to be for the *following purposes*: To find out where the rebels lay in any force; to proceed to Thoroughfare Gap, Aldie, and in the direction of Leesburg; in no case to bring on a fight; and to evade as much as possible the main roads; observe the rebels' movements particularly; and to report back any information which was valuable to our army. One was to report back every day. On the day following their departure one returned, but for ten days afterwards nothing was heard of the balance.—As time passed by, the corps made its safe arrival at Alexandria, passing on through Georgetown, it advanced on into Maryland. Still no tidings of the brave Spartan band of a dozen, who had dared to enter the lines of the enemy and watch their movements. The conclusion became general in the 28th that the rebels had either captured or killed the party, and many were the sad expressions that intermingled in conversation about their supposed misfortune, for most of them were sergeants and corporals, and as intelligent, brave and devoted a party as could have been picked out of any regiment in the service. The corps had nearly reached Frederick, when 11 of the 12 men returned to their regiment. One had been either captured or killed by the rebels. The history of their travels is as follows: The next day after leaving their regiment they were traveling in the direction of Warrenton, and while sitting on a fence a volley of bullets was fired on them, coming from a woods across a cornfield.—They got back at once, and were soon afterwards met by Gen. Stevens, who inquired from what direction the firing came. He was told, when he led his troops on the hidden rebels, routing them a mile and a half, but not without the death of the brave Stevens.—The scouts did not stop, but bent their course still further into rebeldom, and being more on the alert, were not afterwards taken by surprise. They now journeyed through woods, took elevated positions, until they moved up *within sight* of Leesburg, and saw the whole rebel army passing by, on their way to Maryland. Hunger now was sharply felt; they could get nothing but green corn, and dare not make fires to cook that, but they were determined on their object and nobly carried it through. After the rebel army had passed, they got into the road in their rear. Stragglers were numerous. They captured 21 rebels! and then endeavored to get back to Washington with their prisoners, but they found it a desperate task. They would march at night and lay by at day time. One night they accidentally came on the camp of a rebel regiment; they could not turn back, for they were heard, so they marched straightforward through the rebel camp, where they were laying around the camp-fires asleep. A few seemed somewhat disturbed, but supposing it to be the relief guard, rolled over again and went to sleep. Orders had been given on entering the camp, by the sergeant in charge not to look around and the scouts threatened to shoot the prisoners if they dared to escape. *The party got safely* and unnoticed through the rebel guards, who were slovenly and carelessly sitting on their posts. The party of eleven had safely brought their twenty-one prisoners to the banks of the Potomac near Edward's Ferry, but on either side of the river the rebels were supposed to be in possession. They fell to work and made a rude raft, but while at this they lost four of their prisoners who ran off. Nothing daunted they rafted over the remaining 17 and following down the towpath, came finally into Georgetown, where the eleven heroes delivered over to the military authorities their seventeen prisoners. Of these, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia and Louisiana, were represented.

General Banks ordered the scouts to his quarters, and personally complimented them on their dangerous yet successful undertaking. I do not remember the names of these men, except that of Sergeant Samuel S. Deiffenbaugh, of Co. O. He is from Coalmont and a young man of intelligence and patriotism. Few reconnoissances in the history of this rebellion will compare with the one related. After accomplishing all for which they had been sent, they, in addition, brought safely through the rebel lines more prisoners than they had men. This would seem incredible, but it stands out in truth and can be referred to among the papers of Maj. Gen. Banks.

Yours, &c., PLUS.

WAR NEWS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gallant Charge of Pennsylvania Cavalry.—Capture of Nineteen Rebels.—The Expedition to Loudoun County.—Destruction of Railroad Property.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Thursday morning, October 23.—Yesterday, Captain Duncan made a reconnoissance to Hedgersville, with his squadron of the 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, numbering one hundred and forty men. Hedgersville is seven miles northwest of Martinsburg, and one mile from North Mountain, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. He drove the rebel pickets into the town, and then charged upon the main body, capturing nineteen prisoners, including three officers. They all belonged to the 10th Virginia Cavalry, except a lieutenant from the Second South Carolina Regiment. None of Captain Duncan's men were hurt.

Refugees state that the enemy left Martinsburg on Tuesday. It is believed that a portion went towards Williamsport and a part to Shepherdstown.

The destruction of property belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has, within a few days past, been made complete.

Baltimore, Oct. 23.—The *American's* special correspondence from Harper's Ferry says:

The troops of this division of the Army of the Potomac are in great glee to-day on the success of the expedition which returned yesterday from its visit to Loudoun county, having driven out all the guerillas between Harper's Ferry and Leesburg, bringing back with them upwards of fifty prisoners and thirty horses. The *prisoners are all housed in one of the* buildings on the main street, near the gate of the arsenal, and have been laying out on the portico and roof all day, viewing the stirring scene by which they are surrounded.

The rumors sent forward from Washington every day or two that the rebels are leaving Winchester, are known here to be false. On the contrary, convalescents and stragglers from Richmond are being daily sent *forward to Winchester, together with* reinforcements of fresh troops. Indeed, there is no doubt that the whole strength of the rebels in Virginia is being massed in the Shenandoah Valley, and that they have occupied the whole line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Harper's Ferry to Paxton's cut.

From all that I can see and learn here, it is evident that the low water in the Potomac operates on the movements of both armies. The rebels feel safe between Martinsburg and Winchester so long as the Potomac is as easily fordable anywhere as a running brook, and have no disposition to leave the rich valley of the Shenandoah.—Whilst General McClellan is compelled to keep his army scattered along the river for the distance of 30 miles, it is evidently impossible for him to move against the rebels in force. Should he attempt to mass his army for this purpose, the rebels would cross again into Maryland above, and be back again into Virginia by the time he could reach them. So soon, however, as we have a heavy rain storm sufficient to add two or three feet to the depth of the current, no doubt the commanders of both armies will show their hands.

The recommendation of Governor Letcher to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has, as far as I can learn, been carried out to the full extent from Harper's Ferry to a distance of ten or twelve miles beyond Martinsburg. One entire track has been taken up between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, and the rails carried off toward Winchester. Beyond Martinsburg fires have been seen at night along the track of the road, indicating that the ties have been taken up and burned, as well as all the water stations and other property.

This is especially the case at the foot of North Mountain, from whence the rails are also said to have been carried off. It is also reported that they are filling up Paxton's Cut by *blowing up the rocks and burying the* rails with many tons of stone and earth. Numerous bridges along this portion of the road have also been destroyed.

[Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune.]

Bolivar Heights, Oct. 24.—Contrabands from Stonewall Jackson's command report that after the utter destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad west of Martinsburg, the entire rebel army commenced falling back yesterday morning; that rebel officers believe Lee's intention to be to winter near Gordonsville.

This reported falling back is corroborated by unusually strong picketing in our front yesterday and to-day.

This morning a squad of rebel cavalry came by our videttes unperceived and dashed into our infantry pickets, who were driven back with considerable firing on both sides. We had no casualities.

Pleasant Valley, Md., Oct. 24.—Orders have been issued in Burnside's command to issue no more new clothing than the men can carry comfortably on forced marches. It is reported here that Hooker rejoins the army on Monday.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

On the Potomac, Opposite Shepherdstown, Oct. 24.—Rumor has it that the rebel Generals Jackson's Longstreet's and Hill's divisions are massed between Martinsburg and the river. Already our picket force has been doubled.

An unexploded shell, one of the relics of the Antietam fight, burst to-day in the Eighteenth Massachusetts camp. The explosion resulted from the shell coming in contact with a camp fire; but fortunately did no injury.

Harper's Ferry, Oct. 24.—I have reliable information that the rebel force recently stationed at Bunker Hill, yesterday moved off toward Winchester, taking all their traps with them. A long train of wagons preceded the main body of troops from that place.

Colonel John Burke, of the Sixty-third regiment New York Volunteers, having been found guilty of misbehavior before the enemy at Antietam, by a court-martial, the sentence that he be dismissed the service has been confirmed and the order promulgated.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

Washington, Oct. 24.—The following despatch is from the *Times'* special correspondent at Sharpsburg, Md:

Indications of a speedy movement are apparent. Orders were issued to the various commands last night to prepare for an advance by daylight this morning.

A considerable body of rebels is reported back of Shepherdstown about three miles.

The advance will probably be simultaneous along the whole line.

Generals Porter, Morell and Griffin have returned from Washington, and joined their respective commands.

There was no movement this morning.

Harper's Ferry, Oct. 24.—Nineteen of Stuart's Cavalry, captured by the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of Gen. Averill's command, on the 22d inst., arrived here to-day under guard.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The following was received at the headquarters of the army to-day:

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 24, 1862.

To Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief.

Our arms are entirely successful against Northwest Arkansas.

Gen. Schofield, finding that the enemy had camped at Pea Ridge, sent Gen. Blunt with the first division westward and moved towards Huntsville with the rest of his forces.

General Blunt, by making a hard night's march, reached and attacked the rebel force at Maysville, near the Northwest corner of Arkansas, at 7 o'clock, A. M., on the 22d instant.—The enemy was under cover, estimated at some 5,000 to 7,000 strong.

The engagement lasted about an hour, and resulted in the total rout of the enemy, with the loss of all his artillery, a battery of six-pounders, a large number of horses, and a portion of their transportation, camp and garrison equipage.

Our cavalry and light howitzers were still in pursuit of the scattered forces.

When the messenger left our loss was small.

Gen. Schofield pursued the rebels through Maysville, and beyond Huntsville. Coming close upon him, the enemy fled precipitately beyond the Boston Mountain.

All the organized rebel forces of the West have thus been driven back to the valley of the Arkansas river, and the army of the frontier has gallantly and successfully accomplished its mission.

S. R. Curtis,
Major-General Commanding.

The Rebels in Missouri.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 21st.]

A gentleman who has been a prisoner in the camp of General Rains and who escaped at the time of the *fight* at Newtonia, gives an interesting account of the condition of the rebels on our southwest border. The soldiers say that McBride and Parsons had eight or ten thousand men; Rains fifteen thousand, ten thousand of whom only were effective; Cooper eight thousand; Coffey and Shelly four to five thousand. Besides these, Standwatie had fifteen hundred Indians, and there were other small scattering forces.

The general plan of the invasion of Missouri, as canvassed in the camps, was that the Confederates would march in three columns, Cooper to have the left, Parsons the right, and Rains the centre. The first objective points were to be Springfield, Mount Vernon, and Rolla. There was an idea that there were only about eight thousand Federal troops in this State, and that the capture of Jefferson City and St. Louis would be an easy matter. Hindman made a speech on the way, in which he promised that the "stars and bars" would float all along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers before Christmas. It is altogether probable that plans and opinions have been changed since then.

The rebel army is in a frightful condition. Only about three fourths of the men are armed at all, and many that are armed are only provided with shot-guns, squirrel-rifles, etc., great numbers of which are out of repair.—There is a camp of Rains command, embracing about five thousand conscripts, among whom there are only enough guns to kill the beef they eat. Dozens of regiments have no tents.—The lack of clothing and blankets is generally felt. Hundreds of the men are barefooted, bareheaded and ragged. Our informant has not seen a few without shirts. He was amused at scores of the cavalry, who had their enormous Mexican spurs buckled on to their bare heels. Provisions were scarce among them. Bread and water, with an occasional "relish" of beef without salt, was their principal if not only diet.

There was no discipline or order with these portions of the rebel army. Half of them were drunk when whisky was to be had, and for blasphemy and general immoral conduct their equals were never known. Among the Missouri troops Claib Jackson was unanimously cursed as a coward and a humbug.

LATEST NEWS.

Important from General McClellan's Army.

An Advance Along the Whole Line.

[Special to Baltimore American.]

Harper's Ferry, Oct. 27—6, P. M.—I am happy to be able to inform you that the advance of the Army of the Potomac commenced this morning, and I have reason to believe that before to-morrow night the movement will be general along the whole line, placing the Potomac in our rear.

The troops were in fine spirits, notwithstanding the bad weather, and cheered most lustily as they reached the Virginia shore.

The troops on Bolivar Heights are also under marching orders, and it is thought will be in motion to-morrow. It is reported that the enemy have already retired from our front, withdrawing their pickets yesterday, apparently aware of our early advance.

We have also tidings from the upper line of the Potomac, showing that active movements are also on foot there. The rebels are said to have evacuated Martinsburg on Saturday.

A Lutheran Minister Charged with Treason.

[From the Phila. Bulletin, Oct. 25.

Deputy Marshal Jenkins arrived in the city last night having in custody one Rev. I. J. Stine, who is charged with betraying Captain Palmer of the Anderson Troop into the hands of the rebels and also with furnishing important information to the Southerners.

Stine is a Lutheran minister, but having no regular station, volunteered his services to the Government as a scout, and being familiar with the country in Maryland and Virginia was accepted.

Captain Palmer had occasion to go to Virginia and Stine offered to accompany him. The two crossed over the Potomac near dam No. 4, and Stine took the captain to a farm house close by. Soon after entering the house, Stine made an excuse to go out and *remained away about an hour*.

During the absence of Stine the rebels entered the premises, and at once captured Capt. Palmer. Nobody else was interfered with. Since that time the gallant Captain has not been heard of.

When the recent raid of Stuart's cavalry was made upon Chambersburg, Stine entered the place a short time in advance of them, and remained there during the whole time the rebels staid. He was also seen frequently in conversation with Stuart's officers.

It is also confidently believed that Stine had laid a plan to capture Gov. Curtin while the latter was in Hagerstown. It will also be remembered that the Governor only escaped a few hours.

Last Saturday Marshal Millward received an order from the War Department, for the arrest of Stine and placed the matter in the hands of Deputy Marshal Jenkins.

Mr. Jenkins, accompanied by Mr. R. M. Evans, of this city, who is well acquainted with Stine, have been traveling through the State since Sunday last, and captured their man at Newport, Perry county, while on the way to visit his wife.

The prisoner was brought to the city last night, and this morning was taken to Fort Delaware, by Deputy Marshal Sharkey.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the *Orphans' Court of* Huntingdon county, the Real Estate hereinafter described, will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises,

On Friday the 31st day of October, 1862,

as the property of William Reed, late of West township, in said county, deceased, to wit:

A tract of land situate in said township, containing one hundred and eight acres and seventy-eight perches, adjoining lands of Dr. H. Orbidy, the heirs of William Stewart, deceased, John and Michael Meyer, Joseph Powell, and the heirs of Joseph Reed, deceased; about eighty acres of this tract are cleared and in good state of cultivation, with a *dwelling house*, bank barn, and orchard thereon. A small tract of about one acre taken up by said deceased in his life time adjoins this tract, and will be sold with it. This tract is called "The Conner Farm," and has, for some years past, been noted for its productiveness.

Also, a tract of land situate on the Globe Run in said township, containing two hundred and thirty-nine acres and sixty-one perches, adjoining the village of Fairfield, land of Mordecai and John Henry, John Huyet, the heirs of George Borst and others, having thereon two dwelling houses, a bank barn; one hundred and eighty or ninety acres are cleared upon this tract, about twenty of which are meadow.

Those who wish to see these lands before the day of sale, will please call on Mr. Conrad residing upon the Conner Farm, or Mr. Foster residing upon the Globe Run Farm, who will show these farms to strangers and others.

Possession will be given to purchasers on the first day of April next, when the first payment of one-third of the purchase money is to be made. Unpaid purchase money to bear interest and be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. Further terms to be made known on the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at the Conner Farm, where attendance will be given, by

JOHN REED,
and GEORGE WILSON,
Trustees.

October 15, 1862.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 18th day of August, A. D. 1862, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 10th day) of November next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 18th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 16th day of August, 1862, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 17th day) of November, A. D., 1862, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 18th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

Gen. Scott's Views on the Rebellion.

What he had to Contend with During Buchanan's Administration.

HIS ADVICE NOT HEEDED.

The Washington *National Intelligencer* of Oct. 22d, in giving publicity to the following opinions of General Scott, precedes them by the following editorial comments:

Early in the last year, when civil war seemed impending, but had not actually broken out, Gen. Scott, then at the head of the army, wrote two papers containing his views, professional and political, on the crisis, and the rights and duties which devolved on the Government in the momentous conjuncture. These two papers were subsequently lent to many friends to read, and one of them has recently been published, without the writer's consent, evidently for a party purpose. As the illustrious Old Warrior professes to belong to no party, other than that of the National Union, he has deemed it proper to give to the public himself the second of the papers referred to, lest it also might find its unauthorized way into print. He has, therefore, forwarded it to us for insertion in the *National Intelligencer*, having added to it a few explanatory "notes," which the lapse of time seemed to render proper.

The paper now submitted to the public by Gen. Scott, throws a flood of light on the history of the rebellion in its incipient stages, and will inspire every reader with deep interest. It establishes, in the first place, the patriotic anxiety of the wise and watchful General-in-Chief to prepare for the coming storm, and his earnest and repeated efforts to prevail on the government to garrison and secure the southern forts against every possible attack; and it discloses, in the second place, the causes of his failure, which, it is now evident, resulted from the indecision of the Executive, misled doubtless by treachery in the Secretary of War, if not in other members of the Cabinet, in whom the head of the Government reposed a misplaced and abused confidence. This paper, we may add, must have the effect, with every candid mind, of vindicating the character of the illustrious veteran General himself from imputations with which he has been recently assailed by presses whose standard of merits is regulated only by party tests.

SOUTHERN FORTS—A SUMMARY, &C.

October 30, 1860, I emphatically called the attention of the President to the necessity of strong garrisons in all the forts below the principal commercial cities of the Southern States, including, by name, the forts in Pensacola harbor. October 31, I suggested to the Secretary of War that a circular should be sent at once to such of those forts as had garrisons to be on the alert against surprises and sudden assaults. (See my "Views," since printed.)

After a long confinement to my bed, in New York, I came to this city (Washington) December 12. Next day I personally urged upon the Secretary of War the same views, viz: strong garrisons in the Southern forts—those of Charleston and Pensacola harbors at once; those on Mobile Bay and the Mississippi, below New Orleans, next, &c., &c.—I again pointed out the organized companies and the recruits at the principal depots available for the purpose. The Secretary did not concur in any of my views, when I begged him to procure for me an early interview with the President, that I might make one effort more to save the forts and the Union.

By appointment, the Secretary accompanied me to the President, December 15, when the same topics, Secessionism, &c., were again pretty fully discussed. There being at the moment [in the opinion of the President] no danger of an early Secession, beyond South Carolina, the President, in reply to my arguments for immediately reinforcing Fort Moultrie and sending a garrison to Fort Sumpter, said:

"The time has not arrived for doing so; that he should wait the action of the Convention of South Carolina, in the expectation that a commission would be appointed and sent to negotiate with him and Congress respecting the Secession of the State and the property of the United States held within its limits; and that if Congress should decide against the Secession, then he would send a reinforcement, and telegraph the commanding officer (Major Anderson) of Fort Moultrie, to hold the forts (Moultrie and Sumpter) against attack."

And the Secretary, with animation, added:

"We have a vessel-of-war (the Brooklyn) held in readiness at Norfolk, and he would then send three hundred men in her from Fort Monroe to Charleston."

To which I replied, first, that so many men could not be withdrawn from that garrison, but could be taken from New York. Next, that it would then be too late, as the South Carolina commissioners would have the same in their hands, by first using and then cutting the wires; that as there was not a soldier in Fort Sumpter, any handful of armed Secessionists might seize and occupy it, &c.

Here the remark may be permitted, that if the Secretary's three hundred men had then, or some time later, been sent to Forts Moultrie and Sumpter, *both* would now have been in the possession of the United States, and not a battery below them could have been erected by the Secessionists; consequently the access to those forts from the sea would now (the end of March) be unobstructed and free.*

The same day, December 15, I wrote the following note:

"Lieut. Gen. Scott begs the President to pardon him for supplying, in this note, what he omitted to say this morning at the interview with which he was honored by the President.

"*Long prior* to the *force bill* (March 2, 1833,) *prior* to the issue of his proclamation, and in part *prior* to the passage of the ordinance of nullification, President Jackson, under the act of March 3, 1807, 'authorizing the employment of the land and naval forces,' caused reinforcements to be sent to Ft. Moultrie, and a sloop of war, (the Natchez,) with two revenue cutters, to be sent to Charleston harbor, in order, 1, to prevent the seizure of that fort by the nullifiers, and 2, to enforce the execution of the revenue laws. Gen. Scott himself arrived at Charleston the day after the passage of the ordinance of nullification and many of the additional companies were then en route for the same destination.

"President Jackson familiarly said at the time 'that, by the assemblage of those forces, for lawful purposes, *he* was not making war upon South Carolina; but that if South Carolina attacked them it would be South Carolina that made war upon the United States.'

"General S., who received his first instructions (oral) from the President, in the temporary absence of the Secretary of War (General Cass), remembers those expressions well.

"Saturday night, Dec. 15, 1860."

DECEMBER 28.—Again, after Major Anderson had gallantly and wisely thrown his handful of men from Fort Moultrie into Fort Sumpter—learning that, on demand of South Carolina, there was great danger he might be ordered by the Secretary back to the less tenable work, or *out* of the harbor—I wrote this note:

"Lieutenant General Scott (who has had a bad night, and can scarcely hold up his head this morning,) begs to express the hope to the Secretary of War:—1. That orders may not be given for the evacuation of Ft. Sumpter. 2. That one hundred and fifty recruits may instantly be sent from Governor's Island to reinforce that garrison, with ample supplies of ammunition and subsistence, including fresh vegetables, as potatoes, onions, turnips; and, 3. That one or two armed vessels be sent to support the said Fort.

"Lieut. General S. avails himself *of this opportunity* also to express the hope that the recommendations heretofore made by him to the Secretary of War respecting Forts Jackson, St. Philip Morgan, and Pulaski, and particularly in respect to Fort Pickens and McRae, and the Pensacola Navy Yard, in connection with the last two named works, may be re-considered by the Secretary.

"Lieutenant General S. will further ask the attention of the Secretary to Forts Jefferson and Taylor, which are wholly *national*, being of far greater value even to the most distant points of the Atlantic coast and the people on the upper waters of the Missouri, Mississippi and Ohio rivers, than to the State of Florida.—There is only a feeble company at Key West for the defence of Ft. Taylor, and not a soldier in Fort Jefferson to resist a handfull of filibusters, or a row boat of pirates; and the Gulf, soon after the beginning of secession or revolutionary troubles in the adjacent States, will swarm with such nuisances." †

DECEMBER 30.—I addressed the President again as follows:

"Lieutenant General Scott begs the President of the United States to pardon the irregularity of this communication. It is Sunday, the weather is bad, and General S. is not well enough to go to church.

"But matters of the highest national importance seem to forbid a moment's delay, and if misled by zeal, he hopes for the President's forgiveness.

"Will the President permit General S., without reference to the War Department, and otherwise as secretly as possible, to send two hundred and fifty recruits from New York harbor, to reinforce Fort Sumpter, together with some extra muskets or rifles, ammunition and subsistence?

"It is hoped that a sloop-of-war and cutter may be ordered for the same purpose as early as to-morrow.

"General S. will wait upon the President at any moment he may be called for."

The South Carolina Commissioners had already been many days in Washington, and no movement of defence (on the part of the United States) was permitted.

I will here close my notice of Fort Sumpter by quoting from some of my previous reports.

It would have been easy to reinforce this fort down to about the 12th of February. In this long delay Fort Moultrie had been rearmed and greatly strengthened in every way by the rebels. Many powerful new land batteries (beside a formidable raft) had been constructed. Hulks, too have been sunk in the principal channel, so as to render access to Fort Sumpter from the sea impracticable, without first carrying all the lower batteries of the secessionists. The difficulty of reinforcing has thus been increased ten or twelve fold. First, the late President refused to allow any attempt to be made, because he was holding negotiations with the South Carolina commissioners.

Afterwards, Secretary Holt and myself endeavored, in vain, to obtain a ship-of-war for the purpose, and were finally obliged to employ the passenger steamer "Star of the West."—That vessel, but for the hesitation of the master, might, as is generally believed, delivered at the fort the men and subsistence on board. This attempt at succor failing, I next verbally submitted to the late Cabinet either that succor be sent by ships-of-war, fighting their way by the batteries, (increasing in strength daily) or that Major Anderson should be left to ameliorate his condition by the muzzles of his guns—that is, enforcing supplies by bombardment and by *bringing* to merchant vessels, helping himself, (giving orders for payment) or finally be allowed to evacuate the fort, which in that case, would be inevitable.

But, before any resolution was taken, the late Secretary of the navy making difficulties about the want of suitable war vessels, another commissioner from South Carolina arrived causing further delay. When this had passed away, Secretaries Holt and Toucey, Captain Ward, of the navy, and myself, with the knowledge of the President (Buchanan) settled upon the employment, under the Captain (who was eager for the expedition), of three or four small steamers belonging to the Coast Survey. At that time (late in January,) I have but little doubt that Captain Ward would have reached Fort Sumpter with all his vessels. But he was [illegible] something like a *truce* or armistice, [made here] embracing Charleston and Pensacola harbors, agreed upon between the late President and certain principal seceders of South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, &c., and this truce lasted to the end of that administration.

That plan and all others, without a squadron of war ships and a considerable army—competent to take and hold the many formidable batteries below Fort Sumpter, and before the exhaustion of its subsistence—having been pronounced, from the change of circumstances impracticable, by Maj. Anderson, Captain Foster, (Chief Engineer) and all the other officers of the Fort, as well as by Brigadier Gen. Totten, Chief of the corps of Engineers; and, concurring in that opinion, I did not hesitate to advise, (March 12th) that Major Anderson be instructed to evacuate the fort, so long held by him and his companions, immediately on procuring suitable transportation to take them to New York. His relative weakness had steadily increased in the last eighteen days.

It was not till January 3d (when the *first* commissioners from South Carolina withdrew) that the permission I had solicited October 31st, was obtained to admonish commanders of the few Southern forts with garrisons, to be on the alert against surprises and sudden assaults. (Major Anderson was not among the admonished, being already straitly beleagured.)

JANUARY 3d.—To Lieutenant Slemmer, commanding in Pensacola harbor:

"The General-in-Chief directs that you take measures to do the utmost in your power to prevent the seizure of either of the forts in Pensacola harbor, by surprises or assault, consulting first with the commander of the navy-yard, who will probably have received instructions to co-operate with you."—[This order was signed by Aide-de-Camp Lay.]

It was just before the surrender of the Pensacola navy-yard [January 12] that Lieutenant Slemmer, calling upon Commodore Armstrong, obtained the aid of some thirty common seamen or laborers, but no marines, which, added to his forty-six soldiers, made up his numbers to seventy-six men, with whom this meritorious officer has since held Fort Pickens, and performed, working night and day, an immense amount of labor in mounting guns, keeping up a strong guard, etc., etc.

Early in January I renewed, as has been seen, my solicitations to be allowed to reinforce Fort Pickens, but a good deal of time was lost in vacillations. First, the President "thought that if no movement is made by the United States Fort McRae will probably not be occupied nor Fort Pickens attacked. In case of movements by the United States, which will doubtless be made known by the wires, there will be corresponding local movements, and the attempt to reinforce be useless." (*Quotation from a note made by Aid-de-Camp Lay, about January 12, of the President's reply to a message from me*) Next, it was doubted whether it would be safe to send reinforcements in an unarmed steamer, and the want, *as usual*, of a suitable naval vessel—the Brooklyn being long held in reserve at Norfolk for some purpose unknown to me. Finally, after I had kept a body of three hundred recruits in New York harbor ready for some time—and they would have been sufficient to reinforce temporarilly Ft. Pickens and occupy Fort McRae also—the President, about January 18, permitted that the sloop-of-war Brooklyn should take a single company *ninety men*, from Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, and reinforce Lieutenant Slemmer, in Fort Pickens, but without a surplus man for the neighboring Fort McRae.

The Brooklyn, with Capt. Vogdes' company alone left the Chesapeak for Fort Pickens about January 22d, and, on the 29th, President Buchanan, having entered into a *quasi* armistice with certain leading Seceders at Pensacola and elsewhere, caused Secretaries Holt and Toucey to instruct in a joint note, the commander of the war vessels off Pensacola and Lieutenant Slemmer, commanding Fort Pickens, to commit no act of hostility, and not to land Captain Vogdes' company unless that fort should be attacked.‡

[That joint note I never saw until March 25th, but supposed the armistice was consequent upon the meeting of the Peace Convention at Washington, and was understood to terminate with it.]

Hearing however, of the most active preparations for hostilities on the part of the Seceders at Pensacola, by the erection of new batteries and arming Fort McRae—that had not a gun mounted when it was seized—during the Peace Convention and since, I brought the subject to the notice of the new Administration, when this note, dated March 12th, to Captain Vogdes, was agreed upon, viz: "At the first favorable moment you will land with your company, reinforce Fort Pickens, and hold the same till further orders." The order, in duplicate, *left New York* by two naval vessels about the middle of March as the mail and wires could not be trusted, and detached officers could not be substituted, for two had already been arrested and paroled by the authorities of Pensacola, despatches taken from one of them, and a third, to escape like treatment, forced to turn his back when near that city. That those authorities have not ceased to make war upon the United States since the capture by them of the navy yard, Janu-ary 12th.

Respectfully submitted,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, March 30, 1861.

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* "The plan invented by Gen. Scott to stop Secession was, like all campaigns devised by him, very able in its details and nearly certain of general success. The Southern States are full of arsenals and forts commanding their rivers and strategic points. Gen. Scott desired to transfer the army of the United States to these forts as speedily and as quietly as possible. The Southern States could not cut off communications between the Government and the fortresses without a great fleet, which they cannot build for years, or take them by land without one hundred thousand men, many hundred millions of dollars, several campaigns, and many a bloody seige. Had Scott been able to carry out his plans, the Southern Confederacy would not now exist."—*Part of the eulogy pronounced on Secretary Floyd (who defeated Scott's plans) by the Richmond Examiner, on Floyd's reception at his own city.*

† It was not till January 4th that, by the aid of Secretary Holt [a strong and loyal man] I obtained permission to send succor to the feeble garrison of Fort Taylor, Key West, and at the same time a company—Major Arnold's, from Boston—to occupy Ft. Jefferson, Tortugas Island. If this company had been three days later, the fort would have been pre-occupied by Floridians. It is known that the rebels had their eyes upon those powerful forts, which govern the commerce of the Mexican Gulf, as Gibraltar and Malta govern that of the Mediterranean. With Forts Jefferson and Taylor the rebels might have purchased early European recognition.

‡ It was known at the Navy Department that the Brooklyn, with Captain Vogdes on board, would be obliged in open sea to stand off and on Fort Pickens, and in rough weather might sometimes be fifty miles off.—Indeed, if ten miles at sea, the fort might have been attacked and easily carried before the reinforcement could have reached the beach, in open sea, where alone it could land.

DIED,

In the Hospital at Harper's Ferry, Va., on the 18th inst., of typhoid fever, JOHN MORNINGSTAR, of Co. O, 28th Regt., P. V.

He was about 20 years of age, and had nobly participated in the battle of Antietam, where he received a severe bruise on the breast from a shell. He leaves a widowed mother residing near Rough and Ready. The patriotic people should attend to her wants. The deceased was buried with the honors of war, by his company, in the Lutheran grave-yard at Harper's Ferry.

Harper's Ferry, Oct. 20, 1862. M.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Oct. 27, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7,25@7,50
Common and Superfine	$6,12½@6,25
Rye Flour	$4,50
Corn Meal	$3,25
Extra White Wheat	$1,45@1,47
Fair and Prime Red	$1,45@1,50
Rye	83c
Corn, prime Yellow	73
Oats	43
Cloverseed, ₱64 lbs	$5,75@6,00
Timothy	$1,50@2,12½
Wool	.67½@72c
Hides	7½

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$6,20@6,75
Extra do ₱ cwt	3,00
White Wheat	1,25
Red Wheat	1,20
Rye	60
Corn	50
Oats	30
Cloverseed	4,05
Flaxseed	1,20
Dried Apples	1,05
Butter	12½
Eggs	15
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

STRAY BULL.—

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Porter township, the latter part of September last, a large black Bull, with short horns, left ear cut off and slit in right one. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

Oct. 28, 1862.* JAMES ALLEN.

STRAY STEER.—

Came to the residence of the subscriber in West township, about the middle of July last, a red and white spotted STEER, about 2 years old. The owner is required to come and prove property, pay charges, and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

HENRY DAVIS.

Cottage, Oct. 21, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

[*Estate of Mary Raymond, dec'd.*]

The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to hear exceptions to the account of John Scott, Esq., Administrator of the estate of *Mary Raymond*, late of the borough of Huntingdon, decd, and to distribute the balance found in his hands, will attend for that purpose at his office in Huntingdon, on Friday, the 7th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

J. SEWELL STEWART, *Auditor.*

Oct. 22, 1862.*

ATTENTION!

Companies of 3d Regt., Pa. Militia!

Captains of 3d Regiment, P. M., will please return immediately to me or to R. C. Hale, Quarter Master General at Harrisburg, any of the following articles in their possession: Knapsacks, Haversacks, Canteens, Camp-Kettles, Blankets and Shelter Tents.

WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.,
Huntingdon, Oct. 15, 1862. Colonel, 3d Regt., P. M.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. and Fi. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY the 10TH DAY of NOVEMBER, 1862, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described property to wit:

Defendant's right, title and interest, in and to 100 acres of land, more or less, situate in Barree township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the west by land of William Crownover, on the east by land of James R. Crownover, on the north by land of John L. Walker, on the south by lands of John C. Crownover and John Silknitter, and on the east by land of Israel Smiley's heirs, about 44 acres of which are cleared, and has thereon erected one two-story log house, one double log barn, one apple orchard of grafted fruit. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John L. Hoffer.

Also—The defendant's right, title and interest in and to 94 acres of land, more or less, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north-east by land of Andrew Spanogle, on the south by land of —— Bell's, on the west by land of Robert Bigham, and on the north by land of John Lutz, having thereon erected two dwelling houses, one bank barn 30 feet square, and other outbuildings, about 40 acres of the land are cleared. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Simon McGarvey.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest, in and to the following real estate, viz: One tract of land situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, containing 579 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Harriet N. Glasgow on the west, lands of George D. Hudson on the south and east, and lands of Leas and McVity and David Stoner on the north; having thereon erected four dwelling houses, one frame bank barn, one frame grist mill, one saw mill and other out-buildings. For further description see Record Book K & L, No. 2, pages 348 of Book K, and 302 of Book L.

Also—One lot of ground situate in the village of Scottsville, Clay township, Huntingdon county, fronting on Main street 60 feet, and extending back 160 feet, having thereon erected one frame store house.

ALSO—One lot of ground situate in the same village bounded by lots of Wm. P. Taylor and Mathias Swoope; having thereon erected one frame stable. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Richard Ashman.

Also—All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to fifty-three acres of land, more or less, situate in Union township, Huntingdon county, Pa., adjoining lands of M. F. Campbell on the east, land of J. A. J. Postlewait or James Donaldson on the west, and land of Andrew Wise on the south, about thirty acres of which are cleared, and being the same tract of land conveyed to Mary A. Wise by Deed dated Sept. 23d, 1858, by J. A. J. Postlewait. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Mary M. Wise.

Also—All the defendant's right and interest in and to the following tract or parcel of land situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, bounded by the Juniata River on the east, west by Henry Shaffer, south by Robert Andrews, containing one hundred and seven acres, more or less, with about 80 acres cleared, with a small log house and log barn thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Johns.

Also—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to all that part of a tract of land situate in Tod township, surveyed on a warrant granted to Joseph Highlands, dated January 2d, 1795, commencing at or near the Chestnut corner, at or near which the part of the same tract conveyed to James Steel corners, thence south 41 deg. west — perches to a locust, thence south 50 degrees east 30 perches to a maple, thence south 41 deg. west, 60 perches to a chestnut, thence south 81 deg. east along the Francis Moan Survey to the point where a part of the tract in the name of Joseph Highlands conveyed to Benjamin Trueman, corners, thence along the line dividing the parts of the said tract conveyed heretofore to Benjamin Trueman, Jacob Mateer, (now J. R. Flanigen,) and James Steel, Esq., from the remainder of said tract to the place of beginning, containing 109 acres more or less.

Also—A certain lot or parcel of land situate in the said township of Tod being part of a tract of land surveyed in the name of Joseph Highlands, adjoining land of Israel Baker, James Steel, Benjamin Trueman and others, beginning at a gum, corner, adjoining land of Israel Baker, thence south 75 deg. east, 200 perches to a stone, thence north 35½ deg. west, 63 perches to a stone, thence north 75 deg. east, 200 perches to a post, thence south 35½ deg. east, 63 perches to a gum, the place of beginning, containing 80 acres.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph R. Flanigen.

Notice to Purchasers.—Bidders at Sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, [illegible]

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1862.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want [illegible]

1862. 1862.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. GUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 2, 1862.

THE FIRST
FALL GOODS,
JUST OPENED AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.
A LARGE STOCK
AND
FULL ASSORTMENT,
AT PRICES
TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.
SILVER AND GOLD,
AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,
Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.
The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
FOR BARGAINS,
CALL AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT
S. S. SMITH'S STORE,
ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!
FISHER & SON
Have just Opened and offer to the Public,
A
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
THE PUBLIC
Will please call and examine our Goods.
FISHER & SON.

Oct. 21, 1862.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Oct. 21, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.

Oct. 21, 1862.

STRAYED AWAY.

A year old last spring SOUTHDOWN RAM, with long tail and torn on right side of head. A reasonable reward will be given for any information of the whereabouts of said Ram.

WM. BRICKER.
Oct. 7, 1862. Taylor's Farm, near Huntingdon.

NOTICE.—

All persons indebted to me for Goods purchased at my store in McConnellstown, are requested to call on me at Huntingdon and make settlement without delay and save costs. Any settlements made with any other person than myself will not be recognized by me.

Huntingdon, Oct. 15, 1862. BENJ. JACOBS.

Attention! Co. F, 3d Regt., P. M.

All members will please return to me the following articles in their possession:—Knapsacks, Haversacks, Canteens and blankets. By order of Colonel Dorris.

GEO. W. GARRETTSON,
Oct. 15, 1862. Captain, Comp. F.

ROBERTS'
INDEPENDENT ARTILLERY,
TO BE STATIONED PERMANENTLY AT
FORTRESS MONROE.

THIS organization offers, to the active and ambitious young men of this country, advantages unequalled by any regiment during the war. It is an Independent Battalion of Artillery, organized for the *express* and *sole* purpose of garrisoning Fortress Monroe. The Battalion *will not* be ordered elsewhere during its enlistment. Its commander, Major Joseph Roberts, of the Regular Army, Fourth United States Artillery, and author of the principal Text-Book on Artillery, is an officer of great experience and ability; hence his authority from the Secretary of War and Governor Curtin to raise the battalion, and place in a proper state of defence the key to our National Capital. The hardy and patriotic sons of Pennsylvania have been selected for this important and responsible duty. Will they not be equal to the confidence reposed in them by our Government and Governor? It is a permanent post, has comfortable quarters, is in a healthy locality, thus avoiding all the exposures and hardships of field service. The men are commanded by officers of experience and ability, and being well instructed in all the duties of infantry and artillery soldiers, will be fitted to serve as officers in any arm of the service. They draw pay and rations from the day of mustering in, are sent immediately to camp, and receive their clothes made expressly to fit them.

Picked men, only, taken.

Bounty is paid as follows:

Government bounty, $25,00
" premium, 2,00
" advance pay, 13,00

and $75 at the expiration of enlistment.

A few more good men wanted for COMPANY A, now recruiting at the LAW OFFICE of MILES & DORRIS, Huntingdon, Pa.

2d Lieut. E. H. MILES, Recruiting officer for Huntingdon and adjoining counties.

Oct. 22. 1862.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING
MACHINE.
R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT FOR BLAIR COUNTY.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

WHEELER & WILSON'S

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E. Beitleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$75. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [Oct. 21, 1862–1y.

FALL AND WINTER
FASHIONS!
ROBT. KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill St., one door west of Carmon's Store,
HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1862.–3m.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor appointed to distribute among the heirs the balance in the hands of Jacob Weaver and Jacob S. Berkstresser, Executors of John W. Berstresser, dec'd., will attend to his duties at the Register's Office in the borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY, the 3d day of NOVEMBER next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when all persons interested are required to present their claims before him, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

DANIEL WOMELSDORF, *Auditor.*

Oct. 7, 1862–4t*

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862–tf.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

[*Estate of Hiram Williamson, dec'd.*]

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at the house of James Shively, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

On Saturday, the 1st of November, 1862,

the following described farms and tracts of land, to wit.

One tract of land, situate in West township, in said county, on which said Hiram Williamson lived at the time of his death, adjoining lands of George and David Wilson on the north, Abraham Ambrose on the east, Jacob Witters on the south, and Solomon Hamer on the west, containing 99 acres and 90 perches and allowance, more or less, according to draft attached to Inquisition, having thereon a large brick house, barn, saw-mill, and other buildings, known as the "Mansion Tract."

Also—One other Farm, adjoining the one above described on the south, Jonathan Wilson on the east, Adam Lightner on the north, and David Wilson on the west, containing 111 acres and allowance, more or less, according to draft attached to Inquisition, and filed in the Orphans' Court of said county, known as the "Dorris Tract," having thereon a good brick house, frame barn and necessary outbuildings.

Also—One tract of woodland in Jackson township, containing about four hundred acres, purchased at tax sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOHN C. WATSON, Trustee.

Oct. 7, 1862.

THE SHIRLEYSBURG
FEMALE SEMINARY.

Will reopen for the winter session on Monday, Nov 3d, and continue to April 1st, 1863.

Instruction will be given in the usual branches of a useful and finished education.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS,

For board, with furnished rooms, heat, light, &c., $42,00
Tuition in English branches, $8 to $12,00
Music, with use of piano for practice, $20,00
French, $8,00
Washing, per dozen, 40

A class of young men will receive instruction in the Languages, Mathematics, Book-keeping, &c.

Particular attention will be paid to the Normal class preparing themselves to take charge of common schools.

Apply to J. B. KIDDER, Principal,
Shirleysburg, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

Oct. 15, 1862–4t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 10th day of November next, (1862,) to wit:

The administration account of John W. Colder and Thomas N. Colder, administrators of John Colder, late of Porter township, deceased.

The administration account of George Russell, administrator of [illegible], deceased.

[illegible]

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Hunt. Oct. 15, 1862.

RECRUITS WANTED
FOR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS
NOW IN THE FIELD.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office in the building formerly occupied as Head-Quarters of Camp Crossman, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Railroad street, Huntingdon, Penna.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Capt. SETH BENNER,
110th Regiment, P. V.,
Huntingdon, Oct. 16, 1862. *On Recruiting Service.*

PATRIOTS!
TO THE RESCUE!!
Men Wanted to fill up one of the best Regiments in the Field.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office at MARKLESBURG, Huntingdon county, Pa.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Sergt. JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
53d Regiment, P. V.
Oct. 20, 1862. On Recruiting Service.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE.—

old "MEANS FARM" in Canoe valley, Huntingdon county, Pa., one and a half miles north from Spruce Creek Station, of P. C. R. R. It has about 100 acres in culture and 40 acres timber.

Has excellent timber; the best of water; good buildings; variety of fruit; very productive soil, in fine condition; thrifty, intelligent neighborhood, and good home market.

The owner being resident abroad, will sell on terms most unusually easy, if so desired. Pay $2,000 before 1st of April next, and on the balance have *as many years time as you wish; so that crops will make the payments.*

A *rare chance* for young beginners to obtain *one of the best farms in the county.*

Or pay the greater part in good stocks or bonds.

For particulars apply to John Owens, Esq., Birmingham, Huntingdon co., Pa., Attorney-in-fact for the owner.

Sept. 15th, 3 m.

FOURTH ST. CARPET STORE,
No. 47, above Chestnut Street, Philada.

I solicit an examination of the prices and quality of my large and well selected

STOCK OF CARPETINGS,

All of the newest styles and manufactured of the best materials. BRUSSELS, 3-ply—INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETINGS, DRUGGETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS in every width.

RAG, LIST AND COTTAGE CARPETINGS,
Together with a large stock of
WINDOW SHADES,

Of the newest and handsomest patterns, which will be sold low.

J. T. DELACROIX,
Sept. 3, 1862–3m. 47 South Fourth Street.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COAL AND TIMBER LAND.

The subscriber now offers for sale the interest of Geo. H. Steiner, being the one undivided half of all that valuable property immediately adjoining the town of Philipsburg, Centre county, known as "Steiner's Mills." The lands are composed of five contiguous tracts, containing in all 1099 Acres and 28 Perches, more or less. A sufficient portion of the land is cleared to make quite a good farm, and the remainder is timbered with pine, hemlock, oak, ash, &c. The buildings are composed of a large water-power saw-mill, with circular saws for lathing, siding, and cross-cutting attached; a large double dwelling-house, and store-room, bank barn, tenant house, and all necessary outbuildings. The Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, now finished almost to Philipsburg, traverses the lands for about 1½ miles, and passes through the board yard of the saw-mill.

Large quantities of logs can be obtained from the lands above and floated to the mill. Bituminous coal is found in abundance cropping out on the immediate line of the Railroad. A good title will be made, and if it is desired, Jacob F. Steiner, the owner of the other undivided half, will sell and convey his interest. If not previously sold at private sale, the property will be exposed to public sale at the TYRONE CITY HOTEL,

On Tuesday, the 25th of November, 1862,

at 2 o'clock, P. M.

For further particulars, and terms of sale, apply to the subscriber at Huntingdon, or George H. Steiner at Philipsburg, Pa.

SAMUEL T. BROWN,
Oct. 7, 1862. Trustee.

600,000 MALE or FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL
LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

From recent surveys, completed August 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County Map, but it is also a

COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP

of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving

Every Railroad Station,

and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.* J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, N. Y.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or, money refunded.

LLOYD'S

Topographical Map of Kentucky,
Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

[From the Tribune, Aug. 2.]

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

Lloyd's Great Map of the Mississippi River,

From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name, from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets. $2, pocket form, and $2,50 on linen, with rollers. Ready September 20.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1862.

J. T. LLOYD—*Sir:*—Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Oct. 15, 1862–3t.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS,
GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.
AT THE
FARMERS' NURSERIES,
NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of

THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES,

At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth Price 10 cts. each.

PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 50 cts., Dwarf 40 cts. each.

CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.

PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence, furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100.

PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds, Price, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts.; on peach stocks, 25 cts. each.

APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the *best* varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

Early orders are earnestly solicited.

Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.

Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.

The nurseries are located 5 miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Crownover Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.

Address JESSE GORSUCH,
Sept 17–7m. Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

Triomphe de Gand Strawberry.

Our stock of Plants of this unrivalled Strawberry, is unequalled anywhere.

GRAPE VINES.

We have 75,000 Grape Vines for Sale,
Of superior quality, of the
DELAWARE,
HARTFORD PROLIFIC, CONCORD,
DIANA,
[illegible], CUYAHOGA,
CREVELING.

And also other new and valuable kinds. As we have every facility for keeping up our supply, we offer great inducements to Fall purchasers. Send for our Circular.

J. KNOX.

St24–2m Box 155 Pittsburgh, Pa.

BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the first day of June, 1839, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK;" the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR, J. GEORGE MILES,
JOHN J. LAWRENCE, WILLIAM LEWIS,
R. B. WIGTON, ALEXANDER PORT,
ROBT. HARE POWELL, JOHN R. HUNTER,
JAMES MAGUIRE, GEORGE EBY,
DAVID DUNN, A. R. STEWART,
R. M. CUNINGHAM.

June 3, 1862–6m.

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned citizens and residents of Pennsylvania have associated themselves together in partnership, and prepared a Certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of discount, deposit and circulation or issue, under and in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 31st day of May, A. D. 1861, entitled a "Supplement to an Act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from Insolvent Banks, approved March 31st, 1860," and any other law or laws of said Commonwealth applicable to and bearing on the subject. The said proposed Bank to be called "THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK," to be located in the Borough of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, with the right and privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

WILLIAM P. ORBISON, JAMES M. BELL,
JOHN SCOTT, JAMES GWIN,
WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr., THOMAS FISHER,
GEORGE W. GARRETTSON.

July 22, 1862—6m.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c, TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.
Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street,
below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA.
Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kind. of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to say to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties that I have *now in store*, one of *the largest and most beautiful assortment* of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies' and Children's wear*, that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.

My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in *Sterling Exchange*, and the New Duty imposed on all Furs, Imported since the first of August.

I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but, it will be impossible for me to Import and Manufacture any more Furs, and sell them at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Fareira, (New Fur Store,) 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 15, 1862.–5m.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD.				EASTWARD.		
MAIL.	FAST LINE.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.	MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
4 31	......	......	Newton Hamilton,	......	......	9 48
4 39	......	6 01	Mt. Union,	10 13	......	9 40
4 54	......	......	Mill Creek,	......	......	9 25
5 08	6 56	6 29	Huntingdon,	9 50	2 12	9 13
5 24	......	......	Petersburg,	9 37	......	8 58
5 32	......	......	Barree,	......	......	8 50
5 39	......	6 56	Spruce Creek,	9 26	......	8 42
5 55	......	......	Birmingham,	......	......	8 27
6 04	......	7 18	Tyrone,	9 07	......	8 18
6 15	......	......	Tipton,	8 59	......	8 08
6 20	......	......	Fostoria,	......	......	8 03
6 25	......	7 35	Bell's Mills,	8 52	......	7 59
6 45	8 05	7 50	Altoona,	8 40	1 00	7 45
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

Accommodation Train arrives at 12:50 and leaves at 1:20 P. M.

—:o:—

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, Sept. 22d, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.			DOWN TRAINS.	
Even'g	Morn'g	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	Morn'g	Even'g
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
LE 5 15	LE 7 20	Huntingdon,	AR 12 30	AR 9 05
5 35	7 40	McConnellstown,	12 10	8 45
5 43	7 48	Pleasant Grove,	12 02	8 37
5 59	8 04	Marklesburg,	11 46	8 21
6 15	8 20	Coffee Run,	11 30	8 05
6 23	8 28	Rough & Ready,	11 22	7 57
6 35	8 40	Cove,	11 10	7 45
6 39	8 44	Fisher's Summit,	11 06	7 41
LE 6 55	AR 9 00 LE 9 10	Saxton,	10 50	LE 7 25
......	9 35	Riddlesburg,	10 25	......
......	AR 9 45	Hopewell,	LE 10 15	......
......	LE 9 10	Saxton,	AR 10 50	......
......	9 32	Coalmont,	10 30	......
......	9 40	Crawford,	10 25	......
......	AR 10 06	Dudley,	LE 10 15	......
		Broad Top City,		

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 1.40 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 1.25 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 8.25 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 00; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 25 and $2 70. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 8 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 A. M., and 3.15 P. M.

Sleeping-cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave PORT CLINTON at 4.45 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.00 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.00 A. M., and 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 5.30 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS, at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.
June 3, 1862.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

1862. THE 1862. LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.
Sept. 10, 1862–tf

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!
GLORIOUS NEWS!
HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with
QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., &C, &C.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, August 13, 1862.

SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.
Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill Street.
Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862–tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE,
DENTIST.
Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.
March 25, 1862.

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan. 2, 1861–tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water*.

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction as an agent for light*.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, *in Packs and Sheets*,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

ENVELOPES
Wholesale and Retail.
50.000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious *effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of* ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 24, 1862–1y.

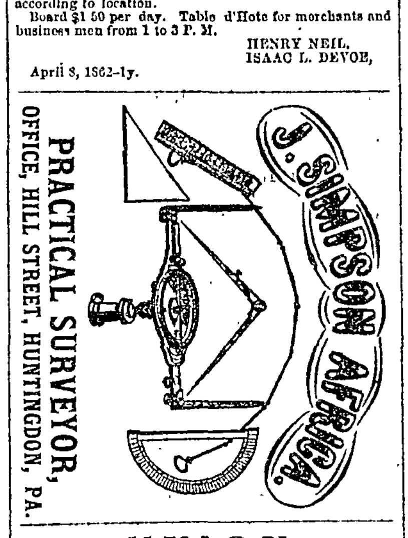
THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,
April 8, 1862–1y.



PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

UNION
ENVELOPES AND PAPER
FOR SALE AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens *of Huntingdon* and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—
NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.
WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the *Huntingdon Foundry*, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board *by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at*
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

FOR NEAT PRINTING CALL AT THE GLOBE JOB OFFICE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS,
SCHOOL ORDERS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
COMMON BONDS,
WARRANTS,
ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
EXECUTIONS,
DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
JUDGMENT NOTES,
NATURALIZATION B'KS,
JUDGMENT BONDS,
FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store of
Sept. 8, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

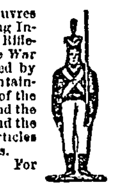
The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,
[*AUTHORIZED EDITION.*]
By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.— Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.



For the instruction, exercise, and manoeuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861. containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK
FOR THE
UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.
Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
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Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
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Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
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Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PENS! PENS!!
GET THE BEST!
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!
C. BARNARD'S
Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens
ARE FOR SALE
AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,
Agent for the county.
PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any.— They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, *softness of point, and great durability.*

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them.
C. BARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office.
S. G. OGDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.
SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used.
S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.
WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be.
A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr. Barnard's Pens to be excellent.
FRED, PROBST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.
GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO, New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
S. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862.

THE BEST
STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

☞ COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,
For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

ENVELOPES— By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
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PARCHMENT DEED PAPER— ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c, &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

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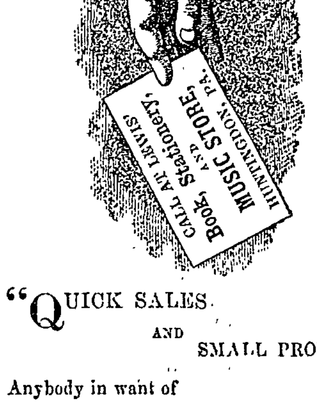

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